

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 18, 20, 22 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hansen (USP 7254219) in view of Taylor (WO 00/18094) and Norris (USP 5805587).

Hansen discloses a call waiting system which comprises ISP, SCP and user's computer includes the cooperating software on the user's Internet appliance presents each incoming call as an icon wherein the user manipulates the individual icons for performing call forward, voice mail, answer (Fig 3-10 discloses online call alert with the icons for performing the transferring function). However, Hansen fails to disclose when a user operating the Interact appliance connects to the ISP for Internet connection services a call forwarding service is automatically initiated causing the ISP to instruct the SCP to forward calls for the user to a specific number associated with the ISP, the specific number being to a switch that converts incoming calls to TCP/IP format and connects them to the user's Internet appliance. In the same field of endeavor, Taylor discloses a call-waiting system comprising a service control point (SCP) (Fig 1, Ref 112) in a public switched telephony network (PSTN) (Fig 1, Ref 170); an Interact-connected service provider (ISP) (Fig 1, Ref 120); and cooperating software executing at the ISP, SCP and on a user's Interact appliance for providing a call-waiting service (Fig 1, Ref 102, 112 and 120 include a executing software); wherein, when a user operating the Interact appliance connects to the ISP

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for Internet connection services a call forwarding service is automatically initiated causing the ISP to instruct the SCP to forward calls for the user to a specific number associated with the ISP (Page 12, lines 6-20), the specific number being to a switch of ISP that converts incoming calls to TCP/IP format and connects them to the user's Internet appliance (Fig 7, ISP for conveying voice between caller and called using IP and PSTN protocol). However, Taylor and Hansen fail to disclose a switch that converts incoming calls to TCP/IP format and connects them to the user's Internet appliance. In the same field of endeavor, Norris discloses that converts incoming calls to TCP/IP format and connects them to the user's Internet appliance (Fig 3, Ref 235 and 245).

Since, Hansen discloses Norris in the background of his invention and the use of SCP and ISP for performing the call forwarding. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to apply a switch with a function to converts incoming calls to TCP/IP format and connects them to the user's Internet appliance as disclosed by Norris into Taylor which discloses a software for allowing incoming call to be routed to ISP into the teaching of Hansen. The motivation would have been to reduce human error and provide user friendly GUI.

3. Claims 18, 20, 22 and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hansen (USP 7254219) in view of Tonnby and Baker and Norris (USP 5805587).

Hansen discloses a call waiting system which comprises ISP, SCP and user's computer includes the cooperating software on the user's Internet appliance presents each incoming call as an icon wherein the user manipulates the individual icons for performing call forward, voice mail, answer (Fig 3-10 discloses online call alert with the icons for performing the transferring function). However, Hansen fails to disclose when a user operating the Interact appliance

connects to the ISP for Internet connection services a call forwarding service is automatically initiated causing the ISP to instruct the SCP to forward calls for the user to a specific number associated with the ISP, the specific number being to a switch that converts incoming calls to TCP/IP format and connects them to the user's Internet appliance. In the same field of endeavor, Baker discloses a method and system for notifying an incoming call from ISP to the internet user by using icon and when a user operating the internet appliance connect to the ISP for internet connection services a call forwarding service is automatically initiated causing the ISP to instruct the SCP to forward calls for the user to a specific number associated with ISP (Page 34, lines 4 to page 35, lines 20 and Page 45, lines 16-27, after the user connected to ISP, the ISP instructs the telephone company central office to forward to call to the telephone number of ISP wherein the ISP will notify the incoming call to the internet user by present an icon wherein ISP and user's device has a software for notifying and accepting a call and PSTN has a software for forwarding the call to ISP). However, Barker and Hansen fail to disclose a switch that converts incoming calls to TCP/IP format and connects them to the user's Internet appliance. In the same field of endeavor, Norris discloses that converts incoming calls to TCP/IP format and connects them to the user's Internet appliance (Fig 3, Ref 235 and 245). However, Hansen, Norris, Barker fails to disclose outgoing calls with call waiting. In the same field of endeavor, Tonnby discloses outgoing calls with call waiting Figs 1-4 and 6 have a loaded software for executing the functions based on incoming from network or outgoing calls from a user).

Since, Hansen discloses Norris in the background of his invention and the use of SCP and ISP for performing the call forwarding. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to apply a switch with a function to converts incoming calls to TCP/IP format and

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connects them to the user's Internet appliance as disclosed by Norris into Barker which discloses a software for allowing incoming call to be routed to ISP into the teaching of Tonnby which discloses a method and system for initiating outgoing calls into the teaching of Hansen. The motivation would have been to reduce human error and provide user friendly GUI.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to STEVEN H.D NGUYEN whose telephone number is (571) 272-3159. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jayanti Patel can be reached on (571) 272-2988. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Steven H.D Nguyen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2619